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09/711,403	11/13/2000	Kenneth Charles Cox	4366-67	7629

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EXAMINER

AMINI, JAVID A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2672

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12

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/711,403

Applicant(s)

COX ET AL.

Examiner

Javid A Amini

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on October 29, 2003.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15, 27, 29, 30 and 35-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.  
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 10
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

*Response to Arguments*

Applicant's arguments filed October 29, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- Applicant discloses on page 13 of remarks, lines 12-15: that the reference Chandhoke et al. do not teach editing. Examiner's reply: Chandhoke et al. disclose in paragraph 0123 that the user may select any operation in the sequence to view or edit its configuration. As the user changes the sequence, the graphical views illustrating the motion and other characteristics may be updated accordingly.
- Reminder: brief summary of Applicant's invention: The invention relates to display systems and, more particularly, to interactive displays for the presentation and manipulation of data. Applicant does not explicitly specify the application of the invention, however the concept of the invention can be equivalent to the Chandhoke's invention. Brief summary of Chandhoke's invention: The present invention relates to the field of computer-based motion control applications (equivalent to: relates to display systems). In particular, the invention relates to a system and method for graphically creating a sequence of motion control operations without requiring user programming (equivalent to: to interactive displays for the presentation and manipulation of data).
- Applicant discloses on page 13 of remarks, lines 16-22: that the reference Sacerdoti fails to overcome the deficiencies of Chandhoke et al. Examiner's reply: Chandhoke et al. do not explicitly specify the bar graph type, however Sacerdoti shows in Fig. 3 step 32 that "receive user inputs re-correlation graphics object type (bar, pie, scatter, etc)". Applicant on the paragraph discloses that Sacerdoti is directed to 3-dimensional graphics

generation. Examiner's reply: Chandhoke et al. on paragraph 0119 disclose that the graphical user interface may display one or more views of the sequence, such as a two-dimensional and/or three-dimensional view of the cumulative movement specified by the sequence, as well as other types of views, such as a graph indicating a velocity profile for the sequence. And also Sacerdoti on col. 17, lines 7-11 discloses that Table 1 shows rules for outputting stacked vertical bars or clustered vertical bars, similar rules can be used for outputting clustered horizontal bars and stacked horizontal bars by, e.g., reversing "x" axis and "y" axis actions.

- Applicant discloses on page 14 of remarks, line 9: the claims are allowable. Examiner's reply: Applicant should be able to illustrate explicitly the novelty of the claim invention over the prior arts.
- Applicant on page 14, lines 10-21 argues that the dependent claims 7 and 21 are directed to the alteration of the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function. Although Chandhoke et al. do not capable of simultaneously display two alternative motion sequence to permit the user to select which of the two to use.  
Examiner's reply: Chandhoke et al. on paragraph 0056 disclose that a prototyping environment may integrate various capabilities in order to aid developers of problem solutions, depending on the particular problem domain. For example, a prototyping environment may provide a library of operations that are specific to a problem domain (such as the library of motion control operations discussed above) and may enable the

user to select and execute various operations from the library. The prototyping environment may include a graphical user interface that is streamlined for interactively experimenting with various parameters associated with the selected operations and seeing the effects of the adjusted parameters. A prototyping environment may also include capabilities for simulating real-world objects or processes. A prototyping environment may be used to generate a sequence, solution, or script, also called a prototype, which represents an algorithm or process designed by the user in the prototyping environment.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

**Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 15-16, 18, 19, 21-23, 29 and 35-46 rejected under 35**

**U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chandhoke et al. US patent 2002/0191023 A1.**

1. Claim 1.

Chandhoke et al. hereinafter, Chandhoke in (paragraphs 0136-0137 and 0123) and in Figs. 6A-6F teach the step of, “a display device, and a display controller operable to display a first graphical image of tabular data, accept a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image, accept a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions, and alter the

first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least one unaltered portion of the first graphical image outside of the selected range and an altered portion of the first graphical image within the selected range, the altered portion being derived from the editing function". The user may also graphically edit the position and velocity profiles (tabular data) for the operation and view the changes caused to the property values. See Chandhoke in (paragraph 0155).

2. Claim 2.

Chandhoke in Fig. 6B teach the step of, "wherein first graphical image is a line chart", the tabular data as a line chart.

3. Claim 4.

Chandhoke in (page 1, para. 0008) teach the step of, "wherein the controller is configured to permit a user to edit the tabular data by adding a data display element", that the motion control prototyping environment may be designed to enable a user to easily and efficiently develop/prototype a motion control sequence without requiring the user to perform programming, e.g., without needing to write or construct code in any programming language.

4. Claim 5.

Chandhoke in Figs. 6D-6F teach the step of, "wherein the added data display element within the second graphical image is a second line within a line chart, wherein the first graphical image is a first line within the line chart", a line within a line chart.

5. Claim 8.

Chandhoke in (paragraph 0123) teach the step of, "wherein the controller is configured to permit a user to edit the tabular data by selecting a data display element to edit".

6. Claim 9.

As for claim 9, “wherein the controller is configured to permit a user to edit the tabular data by selecting an editing function to be applied to the data display element” see rejection of claim 8.

7. Claim 15.

Chandhoke in (paragraphs 0136-0137 and 0123) teach the step of, “A method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of: (A) displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data; and (B) accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image”, that the user may also graphically edit the position and velocity profiles (tabular data) for the operation and view the changes caused to the property values. (C) accepting user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions; Chandhoke in (paragraph 0155) teach the step of, “ (D) Altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function”.

8. Claim 16.

As for claim 16, “wherein the step (A) of displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data further comprises the step of: (A1) displaying the tabular data as a line chart, wherein the first graphical image is a line in the line chart”, Chandhoke in Fig. 6B illustrate the tabular data as a line chart.

9. Claim 18.

Chandhoke in (page 1, para. 0008) teach, “further comprising the step of: accepting input from a user to edit the tabular data by adding a data display element”, that the motion control

prototyping environment may be designed to enable a user to easily and efficiently develop/prototype a motion control sequence without requiring the user to perform programming, e.g., without needing to write or construct code in any programming language.

10. Claim 19.

As for claim 19, “wherein the step of adding a data display element comprises the step of: adding a line within a line chart”, Chandhoke in Fig. 6D, 6D illustrate a line chart.

11. Claim 21.

Chandhoke in (page 1, para. 0008) teach, “further comprising the step of: altering the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the editing function in step 15 and the second editing function are applied to the first graphical image over an overlapping range of values; and simultaneously display the second and third graphical images to the user to permit the user to select between the second and third graphical images”, that the motion control prototyping environment may be designed to enable a user to easily and efficiently develop/prototype a motion control sequence without requiring the user to perform programming, e.g., without needing to write or construct code in any programming language.

12. Claim 22.

As for claim 22, “further comprising the step of: being responsive to the selection by a user of a data display element by editing tabular data corresponding to that data display element”, see claim 18’s rejection.

13. Claim 23.



As for claim 23, “further comprising the step of: being responsive to the selection by a user of an editing function by applying the editing function to a data display element”, see claim 18’s rejection.

14. Claim 29.

Chandhoke in (paragraphs 0136-0137 and 0123) teach the step of, “A computer program product for use with an interactive display system capable of receiving input signals from an input device, the computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable code thereon comprising: display code for displaying tabular data on a display as a first graphical image; and code for accepting user input to graphically edit the tabular data, wherein the user input is a selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image;” that the user may also graphically edit the position and velocity profiles (tabular data) for the operation and view the changes caused to the property values. Chandhoke in (paragraph 0155) teach the step of, “code for altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function”.

15. **Claim 35**, the apparatus of claim1, further comprising: a simulator configured to receive tabular data edited by a user employing the controller. Chandhoke et al. on paragraph 0071 and also see Fig. 2B steps 150 and 104 disclose that the instruments may be coupled to a unit under test (UUT) or process 150, or may be coupled to receive field signals, typically generated by transducers. The system 100 may be used in motion control application, a data acquisition and control application, a test and measurement application, an image processing or machine vision

application, a process control application, a man-machine interface application, a simulation application, and/or a hardware-in-the-loop validation application.

Note: the tabular data is inherent because in order to display the image, system/method/software/simulator required having access to data in tabular form (in columns or rows format). The claim language does not explicitly specify the parameters involved in tabular data format.

16. **Claim 36**, the method of claim 15, further comprising: accepting graphically edited tabular data; and performing a simulation using the graphically edited tabular data. See rejection of claim 35.

17. **Claim 37**, the method of claim 15, further comprising: providing a plurality of affordances (it is not clear what Applicant means by using the word affordances) on the second graphical image; and accepting alterations to the second graphical image derived from user manipulation of the affordances. See rejection of claim 35.

18. **Claim 38**, a computer readable medium comprising instructions to perform the steps of claim 15. Chandhoke et al. Illustrate in Fig. 2B.

19. **Claim 39**, “a method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of: displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data; accepting from a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical images; accepting from the user first and second editing function to edit the first graphical image in the selected range; altering the first graphical image within the selected range according to the first editing function to produce a second graphical image and according to the second editing function to produce a third graphical image; and simultaneously

displaying the second and thirds graphical images to the user”. The user may also graphically edit the position and velocity profiles (tabular data) for the operation and view the changes caused to the property values. See Chandhoke in (paragraph 0155).

Chandhoke et al. On paragraphs 0167 and 0168 disclose that one particular advantage of an event mechanism is its utility for multi-starting axes in motion. For example, if the user needs to start two axes (not part of a vector space) simultaneously, then the user may configure a first operation to generate a synchronized start event and configure a second operation to be the consumer of the synchronized start event. Once the first operation generates the synchronized start event, the second operation may execute and send an atomic start to the motion controller that starts both the axes simultaneously at the driver/firmware level. The motion control prototyping environment may support any of various types of events. For example, supported events may include a Synchronized Start Event, a Synchronized Stop Event, a Position Breakpoint Event, a High Speed Capture Event, a Move Complete Event, a Blend Complete Event, a Motion Error Event, a Following Error Event, a Reference Found Event, etc.

Chandhoke disclose in paragraph 0169 that the motion control prototyping environment may provide a monitoring tool that allows the user to monitor status information on all the axes, such as following error, axis off status, etc. Errors generated during performance of the motion control sequence may be logged to a log window, and the motion control operation that experienced the error may stop execution.

20. **Claim 40**, “the method of claim 39, further comprising: receiving from the user an election to use the second graphical image; and storing the second graphical image as the correct graphical image within the selected range”. The step of claim 40 is inherent. See rejection of

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claim 39, about errors generated during performance. Examiner's reply: an error appears when the comparison between desired data (saved data) and unwanted data performed.

21. **Claim 41**, "the method of claim 40, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the first editing function and an unaltered portion of the first graphical image". See rejection of claim 39.

Claim 42, "the method of claim 41, wherein the altered portion of the first graphical image is within the selected range and the unaltered portion is outside of the selected range".

22. **Claim 43**, "the method of claim 39, wherein the first graphical image comprises a plurality of affordances (it is not clear what Applicant means by using the word affordances) and further comprising: accepting alterations to the first graphical image derived from user manipulation of the affordances". See rejection of claim 35.

23. **Claim 44**, "a method of interactively displaying tabular data comprising the steps of: displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data, the first graphical image comprising a plurality of affordances; and accepting alteration to the second graphical image derived from user manipulation of the affordances". See rejection of claim 39.

24. **Claim 45**, "the method of claim 44, further comprising: accepting a user selected range of values for editing of the first graphical image, wherein the range of values are included within the first graphical image; accepting a user selected editing function from among a plurality of possible editing functions; and altering the first graphical image to produce a second graphical image, wherein the second graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from the editing function". See rejection of claim 1.

25. **Claim 46**, “the method of claim 45, further comprising: altering the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the editing function in step 15 and the second editing function are applied to first graphical image over an overlapping range of values; and simultaneously displaying the second and third graphical images”. Chandhoke et al. on paragraph 0056 disclose that a prototyping environment may integrate various capabilities in order to aid developers of problem solutions, depending on the particular problem domain. For example, a prototyping environment may provide a library of operations that are specific to a problem domain (such as the library of motion control operations discussed above) and may enable the user to select and execute various operations from the library. The prototyping environment may include a graphical user interface that is streamlined for interactively experimenting with various parameters associated with the selected operations and seeing the effects of the adjusted parameters. A prototyping environment may also include capabilities for simulating real-world objects or processes. A prototyping environment may be used to generate a sequence, solution, or script, also called a prototype, which represents an algorithm or process designed by the user in the prototyping environment.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

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having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 3, 6, 7, 17, 20 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandhoke, and further in view of Sacerdoti Us patent 6,222,540 B1.**

26. Claim 3.

As for claim 3, “wherein first graphical image is a stacked bar chart”, Chandhoke teaches the line chart, but does not specifically specify the data as a stacked bar. However Sacerdoti teaches in (col. 17, lines 1-17) and Table 1 shows rules for outputting stacked vertical bars or clustered vertical bars, similar rules can be used for outputting clustered horizontal bars and stacked horizontal bars by, e.g., reversing “x” axis and “y” axis actions.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sacerdoti into Chandhoke, in order to provide a PC-based 3D graphics application which has an open architecture such that user developers of the application can alter the application to fit their needs Sacerdoti (col. 2, line 48-60).

27. Claim 6.

As for claim 6, “wherein the added data display element is a first bar within the second graphical image in a stacked bar chart and wherein the first graphical image is a first bar within the stacked bar chart”, Chandhoke does not explicitly specify a bar within a stacked bar chart, however, Sacerdoti in (col. 17, lines 7-16) and Fig. 8 teaches a bar within a stacked bar. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sacerdoti into Chandhoke in order to provide a PC-based 3D graphics application which has an open architecture such that user developers of the application can alter the application to fit their needs.

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28. Claim 7.

As for claim 7, "wherein the controller is further operable to alter the first graphical image to produce a third graphical image, wherein the third graphical image comprises at least an unaltered portion of the first graphical image and an altered portion of the first graphical image derived from a second editing function and wherein the editing function in step 15 and the second editing function are applied to the first graphical image over an overlapping range of values and simultaneously display the second and third graphical images to the user to permit the user to select between the second and third graphical images". The step is obvious because when the controller is configured to permit a user to edit the tabular data, the range should be within a graphical display area. Sacerdoti in abstract discloses the limitation of correlation between stored with different attributes.

29. Claim 17.

As for claim 17, "wherein the step (A) of displaying a first graphical image representative of tabular data further comprises the step of: (A2) displaying the tabular data as a stacked bar chart, wherein the first graphical image is a bar in the stacked bar chart", Chandhoke teaches the line chart, but does not specifically specify the data as a stacked bar. However Sacerdoti teaches in (col. 17, lines 1-17) and Table 1 shows rules for outputting stacked vertical bars or clustered vertical bars, similar rules can be used for outputting clustered horizontal bars and stacked horizontal bars by, e.g., reversing "x" axis and "y" axis actions.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sacerdoti into Chandhoke, in order to provide a PC-based

3D graphics application which has an open architecture such that user developers of the application can alter the application to fit their needs Sacerdoti (col. 2, line 48-60).

30. Claim 20.

As for claim 20, “wherein the step of adding a data display element comprises the step of: adding a bar within a stacked bar chart”, Chandhoke does not explicitly specify a bar within a stacked bar chart, however, Sacerdoti in (col. 17, lines 7-16) and Fig. 8 teaches a bar within a stacked bar. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Sacerdoti into Chandhoke in order to provide a PC-based 3D graphics application which has an open architecture such that user developers of the application can alter the application to fit their needs.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

31. Claims 7, 10-13, 21, 24-27, 37 and 43-46 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. An explanation of deficiency of the claims are as following:

32. Applicant in claims 10 and 24 discloses a phrase “in the form of mathematical equation”, but fails to specify what is the form of a mathematical equation?



33. Applicant in claims 11, and 25 discloses a phrase "in the form of a graphical representation of a mathematical equation", but fails to specify what is the form of a graphical representation of a mathematical equation?
34. The term "in step 15" in claims 7, 21 and 46 is a relative term which renders the claim indefinite. The term "in step 15" is not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Applicant should explicitly specify what are in step 15 in the claims?
35. The term "affordances" in claims 37, 43, 44 and 46; it is not clear what Applicant means by using the word affordances.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

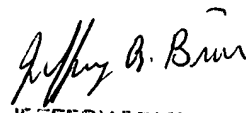
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Javid A Amini whose telephone number is 703-605-4248. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Razavi can be reached on 703-305-4713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-746-8705.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-306-0377.

Javid A Amini  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2672

Javid Amini

  
JEFFERY BRIER  
PRIMARY EXAMINER